



No 4440.121



GIVEN BY

Ralph S. Wells.

10/30

CATALOGUE



OF

Cliff Dwellers' Exhibit

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



Reproduction
of
Ruins,
Caverns,
Canons,
and Mountain
Trails.
Pack Burros
used by the
Expedition.



EXPLORING CLIFF DWELLINGS

1475.12-1

Collections
of
Pottery,
Weapons,
Utensils,
food,
fabrics, and
Mummies.



THE H. JAY SMITH EXPLORING COMPANY,
JACKSON PARK, ILLINOIS.

1893.

CATALOGUE OF COLLECTIONS
OF
Weapons, Implements, Utensils
AND
MUMMIFIED BODIES
OF THE
CLIFF-DWELLERS

ALSO

4470.12

fac-Simile Reproduction of the Canons of Colorado and Utah,
Where They Were Found

CLIFF-DWELLERS' EXHIBIT

World's Columbian Exposition

CHICAGO

H. JAY SMITH EXPLORING COMPANY

THE Cliff-Dwellers' Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition is the result of several careful explorative expeditions undertaken to satisfy a desire to know the facts concerning this interesting prehistoric people.

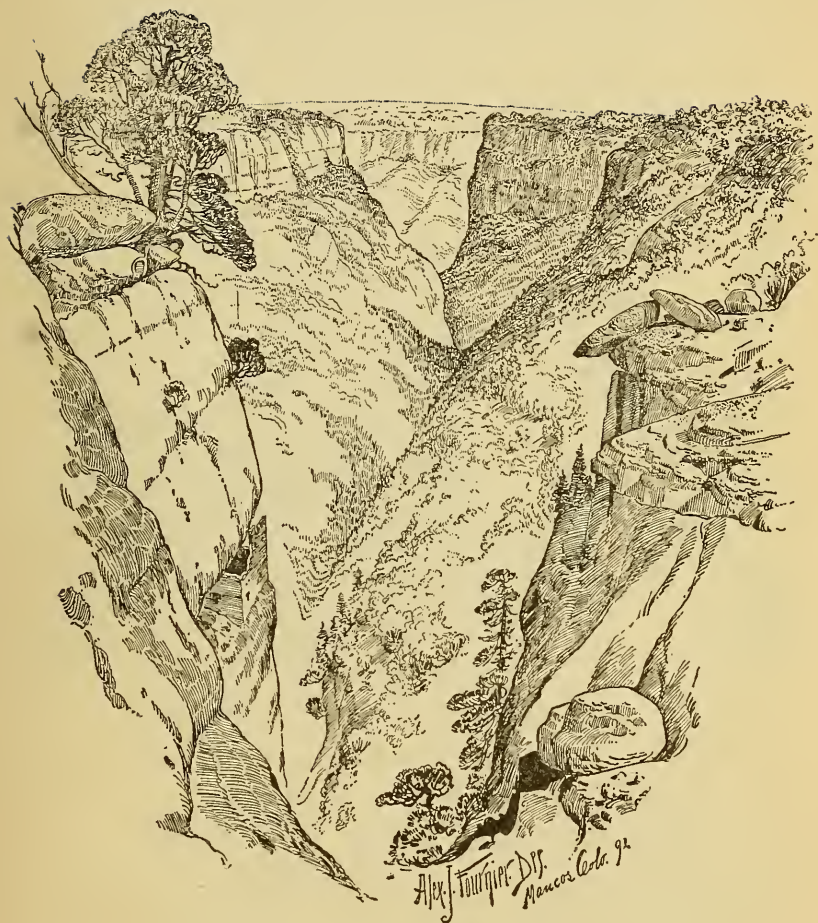
The construction of our building has been most carefully carried to completion in order that the exact facts may be presented to the visitor. No labor or expense has been spared in reproducing these ancient ruins.

Our aim has been to so present all known data, that those desirous of studying the characteristics of the Cliff-Dweller may do so with the assurance that every specimen in the exhibit is genuine beyond question.

We desire to acknowledge the valuable services of Mr. B. K. Wetherill and his sons, as well as those of Mr. Charles C. Mason, for their pioneer work in exploring the Mancos region and gathering priceless specimens.

THE H. JAY SMITH ENGRAVING CO.

Ball & Wetherill
March 14, 1906.



CLIFF CAÑON, COLORADO.



NORTHERN SECTION "SHE" HOUSE, NAVAJO CANON.

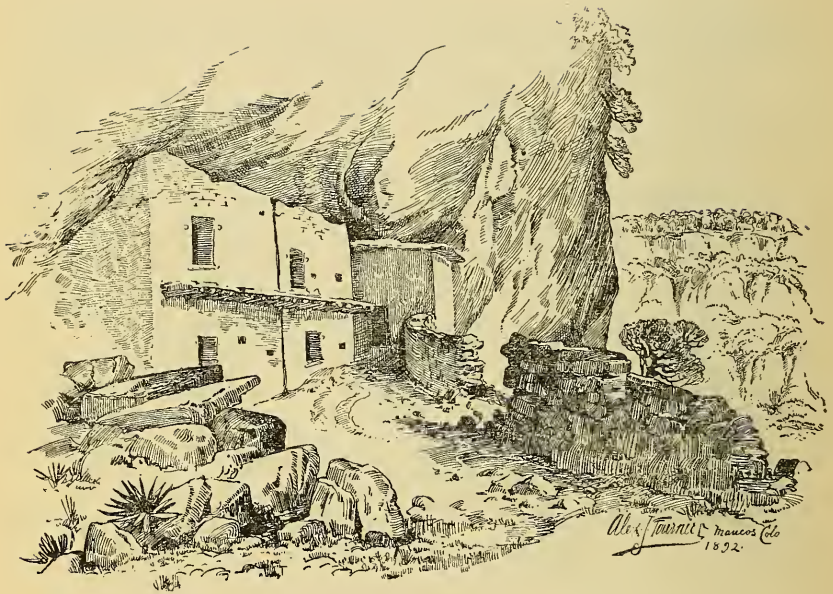
THE CLIFF-DWELLERS

OF THE

Mancos and Tributary Canons in Colorado and Utah

“We lift our eyes to the mountains whence cometh our help,” is an expression as old as the human race. Every people has its Mt. Olympus; that of the Navajos and Utes is Battle Rock, which rises solitary and weird from the desert about it, in the southwesternmost corner of Colorado, very near the Utah line. To each of these peoples, hereditary foes, the mountain is sacred and is rich in legendary lore. It is fabled that bonanza mines, long ago worked, exist in its depths. Certain it is that, with its crevices here and there filled with almost disintegrated ruins of a prehistoric people, overgrown with stunted piñons and desolate sagebrush bristling with cacti and forbidding crags, it forms a fitting monument to a past long dead.

The Cliff-dweller exhibit building appropriately represents Battle Rock mountain, which was probably looked upon by the Cliff-dwellers much as by the Indians to-day. It is 200 feet long, 60 feet high in front, and slopes down irregularly to the ground. Precipitous trails wind over it and several burros—the queer, sure-footed little pack animals of the Rockies — are seen picking their way up and down. Atop this fac-simile mountain, seemingly never realizing that he’s not on his native crags, is the “watch-dog of the flock,” a cross between the wild Rocky mountain and the Navajo sheep. He has large restless eyes, four horns, and a wild appear-



NORTHERN SECTION BALCONY HOUSE, IN CLIFF CANON.

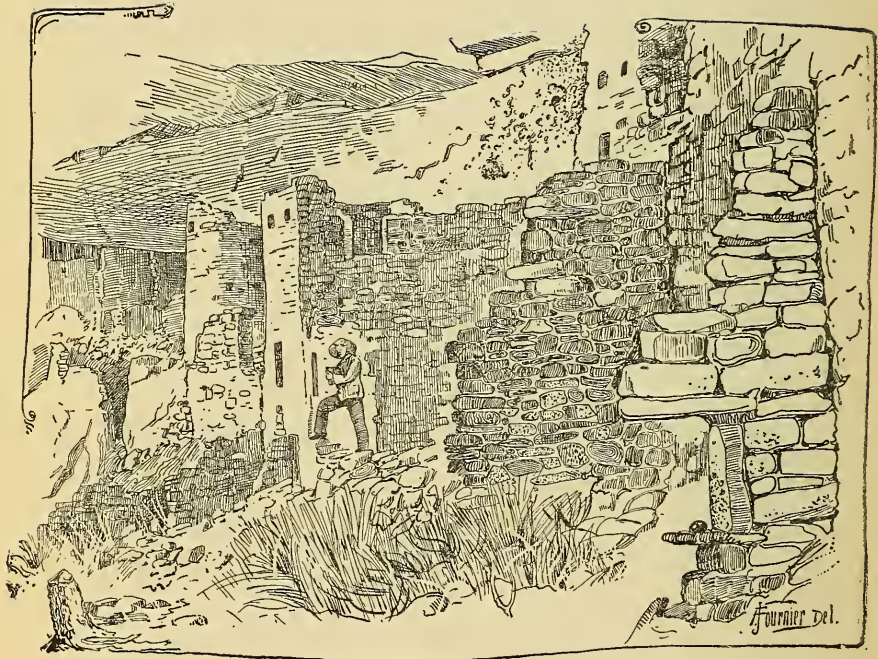
ance; no coyote or even wolf would attack him. The sagebrush, Spanish bayonet, and cacti were brought from Colorado.

The sections of cliff-houses at the entrance are fac-similes—measurements accurate even to the size of the stones of which they are built and the thickness of cement in which they are laid. One enters this wonderful building by a fac-simile *estufa*, or living room of a cliff-house. You will notice how the pilasters are joined by a low wall, the small sunken fireplace, and the tiny closets in the wall, from which many of the tools among the specimens were removed. Behind is simulated a grave.

Now you are fairly in the canon. At the head of the canon is built a "Cliff Palace," a perfect representation, on a one-tenth scale, of the most important group of cliff dwellings yet discovered.

This is exactly copied in proportions, color, and separate buildings from measurements, diagrams, photographs, and color sketches; all made on the spot, and assisted by memory. Mr. H. Jay Smith and Alexis J. Fournier, his artist, have both spent several months in exploring the Cliff-dweller region, which extends among the canons of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. This accuracy of detail has been faithfully observed in all the cliffs and buildings represented in "Battle Rock," so that, with the reduction of size forgotten, you seem gazing upon the originals in the fastnesses of the Rockies. "Cliff Palace" is shown in entirety, $42\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, just one-tenth scale of the hamlet which, many centuries ago, sheltered about fifteen hundred of the prehistoric people whose very name has perished. "Cliff Palace" has 127 rooms on the ground floor, and 23 large *estufas*. The large majority of Cliff-dweller objects to be seen in the museum beyond were dug from the ruins of this group.

In the following description, remember that the sight-seer is supposed to be walking down the canon and looking from side to side. The first building is called the "Square Tower House." Opposite is "Balcony House," part of which is the best preserved of the cliff dwellings, and in which the only perfect loom was found. The porch is made of the projecting logs, which form the story, covered with bark and adobe. It is very hard to reach



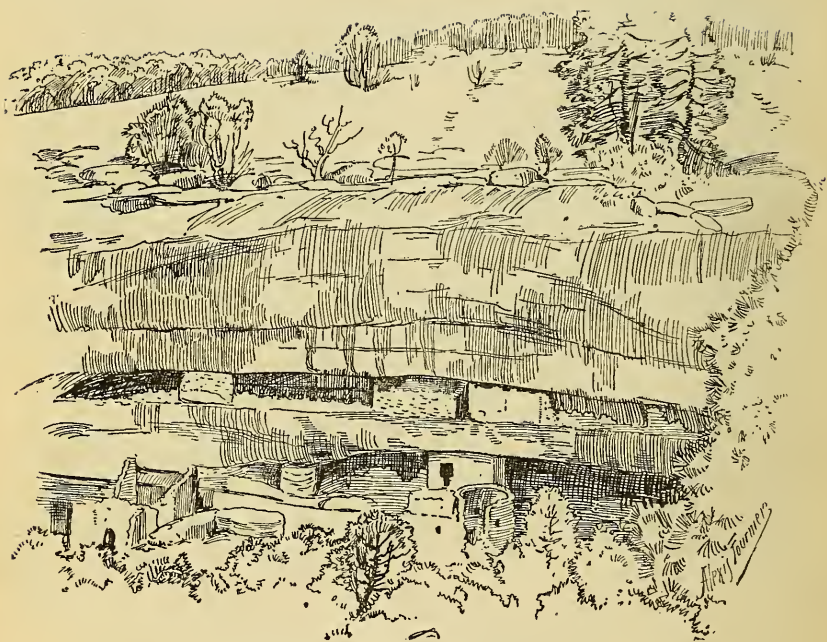
SOUTH END OF CLIFF PALACE.

and part of the group is badly broken down. Opposite the trails begin, which you may climb if you choose, and then come several full-sized, fac-simile *estufas* and sections of cliff-houses, notably some of the small, unlighted store-rooms where the Cliff-dwellers kept their grains. These were usually built in shallow, second ledges of the rocks. Opposite is the "High House," which is the marvel of the explorers. How Cliff-dwellers ever reached it is a mystery. Not only is it at such a height, but in so inaccessible a position that, despite persistent efforts, only two people have ever succeeded in reaching it.

Now you enter the cave. Glancing through openings in the rocks, realistic views of the Cliff-dwellers' country and other houses are obtained. These fine paintings, 6x12 feet in size, are the work of the well-known artist, Alexis J. Fournier, who accompanied the exploring company. They represent "She" House, where the best preserved woman mummy was found, which you may see in the museum; "Long House," extending 625 feet—remember these so-called houses are really small villages; the third picture represents "Cliff Palace"; the next "Spruce Tree," so-called from a tree which had 167 rings, and grew through many feet of ruins; the last is "Ruin Castle."

The catalogue fully explains the many curious and interesting Cliff-dweller specimens in the museum you now enter. They were excavated with infinite patience from the dangerous crumbling ruins of the cliff-houses, often deeply buried. The diggers were obliged to work with sponges over their nostrils to prevent inhaling the poisonous organic powder which rose from the ruins, which neither snow nor rain had dampened for centuries. These remains of a long-perished, prehistoric people have been carefully arranged in groups according to their use. Among the weapons, whose comparative scarcity would seem to indicate that they were a defensive rather than aggressive people, are many forms of arrows which will repay study. Among these are reed arrows into which were fitted hardwood points, also others of flint. The bows are strong, some having sinew backing.

The Cliff-dwellers were agricultural. They raised squashes,



MIDDLE SECTION OF FORTIFIED HOUSE, ACOWITZ CANON.

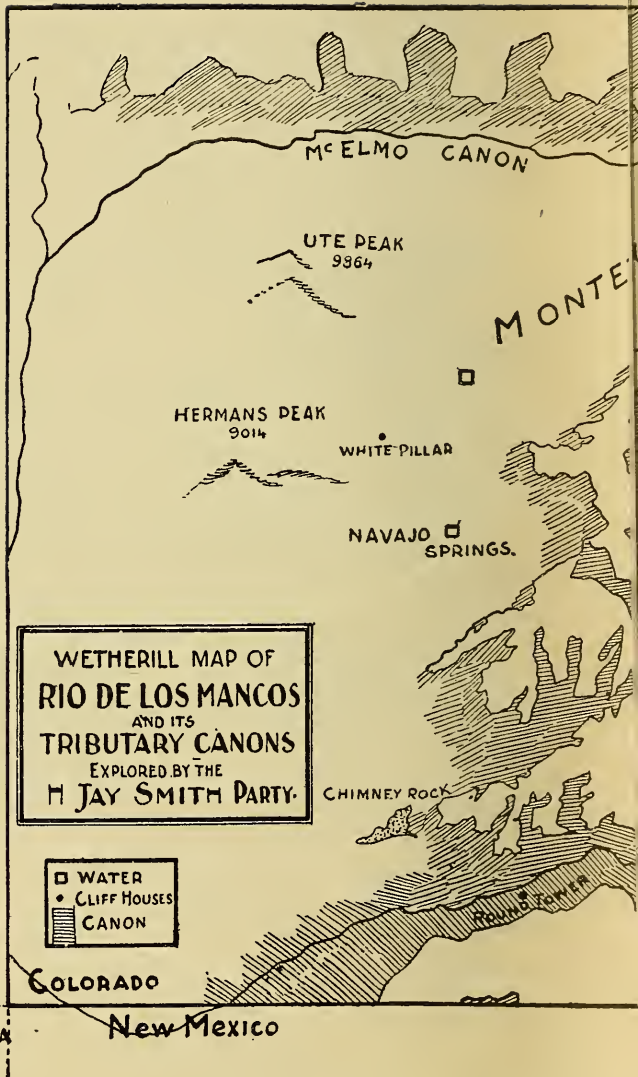
some sort of melon, gourds, corn, etc. The seeds are exhibited in the very jars in which they were placed around the dead, to refresh them upon their long journey to the land which is as unknown to us, with all our vaunted wisdom, as to those semi-savages. Here, too, are the crooked sticks which served as plows and hoes. The grain had to be carried up or down the cliffs in panniers upon the shoulders. Those in the collection attest to hard usage. This was undoubtedly the reason for the T-shaped doors (to be seen in the fac-simile ruins in the cliffs), so shaped as to admit these burdens.

The Cliff-dwellers raised sea-island cotton and wove it well. Here are the seeds and here is the cloth. They made garments of tanned skin, of hide with hair on, of yucca foundation with human hair outside, and of yucca and turkey feathers. They were adroit weavers. Look at the many patterns in the sandals they wore. Some are fine and intricate in design; so are the belts they wore across their foreheads to help support burdens. One looks much like a modern suspender, only broader and is done in colors; one seems dyed with blood. Yucca was their stand-by. Here are the paddles and knee-boards which they used in beating and rolling the fiber.

The implements are curious, and attest that their contrivers' racial ancestor must have been Job. Here are the stone axes with which the Cliff-dwellers hacked down trees of cedar to form their stories, and nearby a section of wood which they actually so cut. There are drills and fire-making sets, stone knives, a sharpening stone, bone spoons, and dozens of other specimens.

All peoples love ornament; the Cliff-dwellers were no exception. Here are necklaces of turkey bones, of tiny shells, of very small jet beads skillfully drilled. There is also a pendant which looks like smoky topaz. And there are many things which will interest those who, "having eyes, see."

The collection of pottery is large and rare. It embraces the most primitive of forms, decoration, and ware, and some fine and well decorated though not glazed. The oldest form is "coil-work," simply made by winding a small roll of wet clay round



McELMO CANON

UTE PEAK
9864

HERMANS PEAK
9014

WHITE PILLAR

NAVAJO SPRINGS.

WETHERILL MAP OF
RIO DE LOS MANCOS
AND ITS
TRIBUTARY CANONS
EXPLORED BY THE
H JAY SMITH PARTY.

□ WATER
• CLIFF HOUSES
▨ CANON

CHIMNEY ROCK

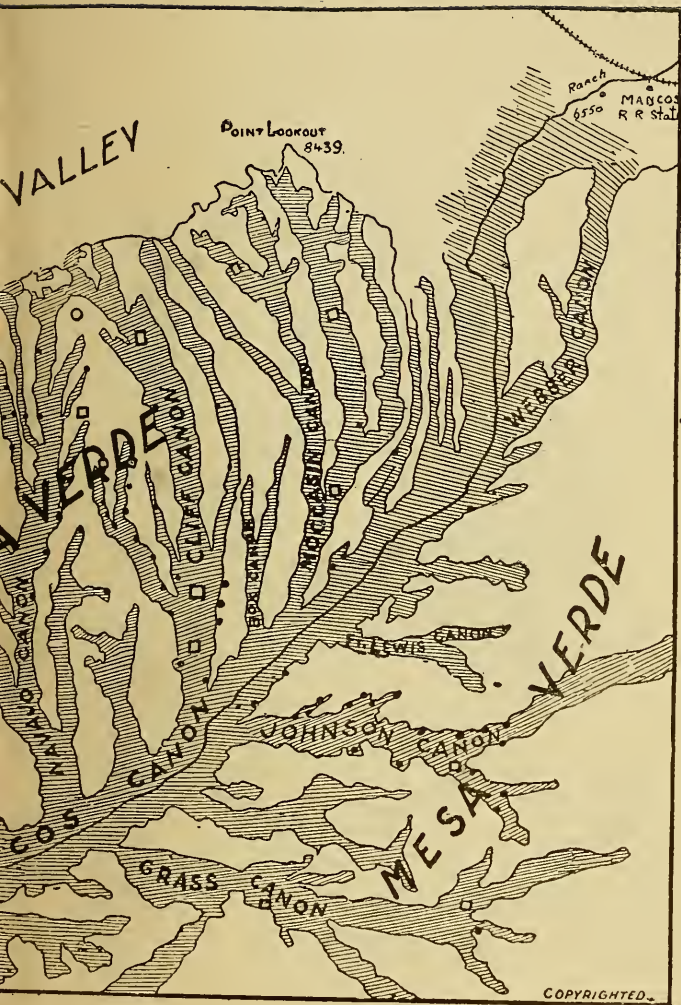
ROUND TOWER

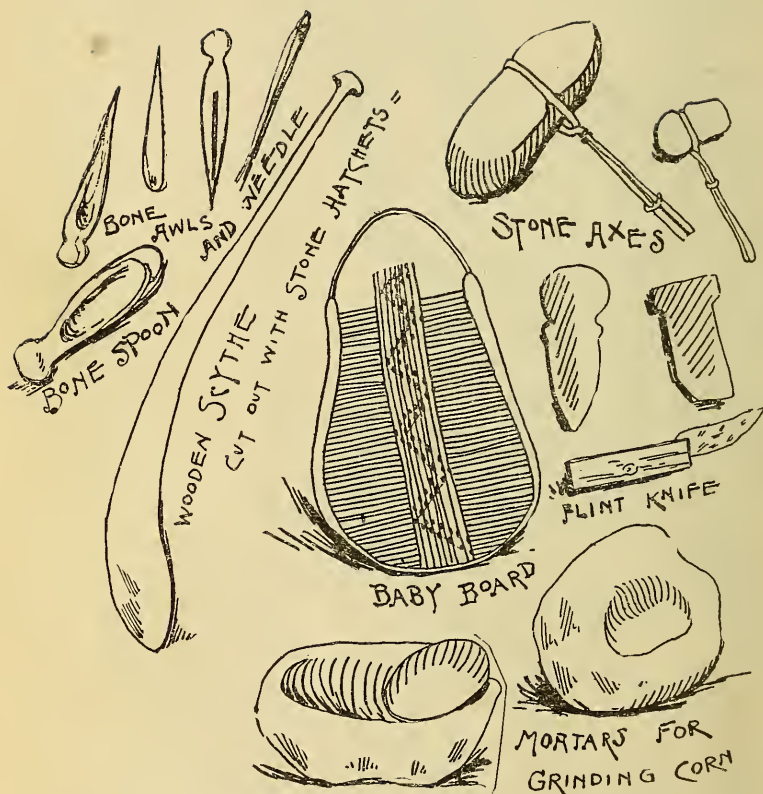
UTAH

COLORADO

ARIZONA

New Mexico





CLIFF-DWELLERS' IMPLEMENTS AND UTENSILS.

and round, pinching it down and shaping the inside. These pots were used, as the smoke shows, for cooking. You will note but few attempts at figure painting; and, judging from the results, the Cliff-dweller was not a beauty, and the animals depicted extinct. Many of the conventional patterns, however, are handsome. There have never been found two pieces alike. The paints are natural clays, and lumps of them were found in various bowls.

At the end of the museum, in a place by themselves, so as not to offend those who do not like to look upon such things, are a number of the mummies excavated in the cliff-houses. They were buried as they died—rolled first in cotton cloth or skin, then in feather cloth, next in matting, such as that upon the wall, lastly in a covering of reeds. The rarified air of the mountains, added to the dry earth in which they were sealed in the depths of the cliffs, simply dried the bodies. The woman who was found in "She" House has very fine, soft hair decidedly blonde. The hair is all finer than Indian's and most of it light colored. One skull shows the cruel wound through which life took its way. The teeth in the skulls are worn almost to the gums in many cases. The full-sized bodies summarily dispose of the theory that the Cliff-dwellers were dwarfs, and the many skulls excavated afford a very interesting study to the craniologist and physiologist. When first unearthed, the mummies were in much better preservation, but changes of temperature, damp, and, more than all, the microscopic insect which preys upon them, are gradually eating away these interesting remains of a unique people.

CATALOGUE

- 1-4 Collection of stone axes and hatchets.
- 5-7 Three stones specially selected for their form; as suitable for being polished into the shape of ax heads.
- 8 Collection of slingshot stones.
- 9 Collection of war clubs and hammers.
- 10 Large stone hammer with handle.
- 11 Large stone mauls to be used with handle around each stone.
- 12 Large stone mauls with holes in which to fit single handles.
- 13 Sandstone used for sharpening tools.
- 14 Stone knife blades.
- 15 Stone knives with wooden handles; one bound in buckskin.
- 16 Double end-stone dagger with wooden handle.
- 17 Large stone ornament, probably a chief's insignia.
- 18 Miscellaneous collection of arrow-heads.
- 19 Small shell and stone ornaments.
- 20 Stone drills.
- 21 Collection of arrow-heads, of different sizes, but of one general form.
- 22 Large black slate spear-head.
- 23 Part of slate celt.
- 24 Collection of arrow points, showing different forms of the head.
- 25 Blade arrow-points.
- 26-42 Arrow-points made of petrified wood.
- 43-58 Arrow-points showing different treatment of a general style of head.
- 59-64 Arrow-heads made of transparent quartz, of pale red color.
- 65-71 Arrow-points made of "green" stone.
- 72-141 Collection of perfect and very rare arrow-points.
- 142-286 Collection of arrow-points, not all perfect.
- 287-346 Stone ornaments, and petrifications, some of them highly polished.
- 347-410 Bone knives and forks.
- 411-454 Long pointed bone awls.
- 455-503 Short pointed bone awls, shaped like quill pens.
- 504-543 Bone knives, forks, and awls.
- 544-586 Bone awls with bevel points.
- 587-631 Miscellaneous collection, bone knives, forks, needles, and awls.

- 632-636 Specimen of deer horn.
- 637-644 Bone daggers.
- 645 Bone knife handle bound with yucca fiber.
- 646-647 Bone draw-knives.
- 648 Piece of piñon wood from tree cut down among the ruins known as "Spruce Tree House," where it had grown to great size.
- 649-657 Bone charms used by "Medicine" men.
- 658 Bones probably used as money.
- 659 Bone and hickory nut charm to hang on necklace.
- 660 Ten hickory nuts used as ornaments on charms.
- 661 String of piñon seeds.
- 662 String of small black stone beads.
- 663 String of shell beads, with stone ornament.
- 664 Bone needle, five inches long, with head carefully made, with eye; rare specimen.
- 665 Small bone needle.
- 666-667 Small bow with set of arrows, known as "rabbit arrows."
- 668-672 Bows; arrows with stone points made of three pieces, the centre one a reed bound to two hardwood pieces by sinews.
- 673 Spear with bone point.
- 674-676 Arrows, one small blunt in wood, one with stone point missing, one large with blunted end.
- 677 Sandal made of the full yucca leaf.
- 678 Sandal made of split leaves with twisted string loops made of yucca leaf.
- 679 A pair of unused sandals, one showing top, the other the bottom.
- 680 Part of a very fine cloth sandal, made of yucca fiber, showing fine raised pattern of exquisite workmanship.
- 681 Cloth sandal made of yucca fiber, with loops and lacings of twisted string; showing curious pattern worked in color.
- 682 Sandal of similar workmanship—but showing finer pattern in color.
- 683 Sandal of remarkable workmanship; raised pattern on the outer edge in color, and diamond shape raised patterns through centre.
- 684 Well-preserved rawhide sandal; only one ever found.
- 685-687 Bands made of yucca.
- 688 Part of netting of yucca, used as covering of vessels.
- 689 Tassel-like ornament made of yucca.
- 690 Part of twisted rope made of yucca.
- 691 Unfinished sandal.
- 692 Braided rope; very fine specimen, sixteen strand.
- 693 Very small ring mat.
- 694 Head band for carrying "panniers," with stick at end to hold pannier loops.
- 695 Small head band with eyes for lacing.

- 696 Coarser head band.
- 697 Piece of flat braid, terminated by a curious set of three round braids.
- 698 Yucca necklace.
- 699 Yucca twisted string with wooden ornaments.
- 700 String from feather cloth.
- 701 Sinew bow string.
- 702 Short piece of sinew wrapped in a piece of yucca cloth.
- 703 End of knitted cloth bag.
- 704-706 Knitted cloth needle cases.
- 707 Piece of cloth made entirely of human hair.
- 708 Piece of twisted string made of human hair.
- 709-710 Small woven cloth bags made of yucca fiber.
- 711 Purse-like bag made of untanned skin of small animal.
- 712 Bag made of deerskin, very finely sewed together with thread.
- 713 Piece of cotton cloth showing native darning.
- 714 Small yucca fiber plate.
- 715 Very finely made yucca fiber plate.
- 716 Yucca basket, very small; and unique specimen of square corner basket.
- 717 Yucca fiber basket of coarser material.
- 718 Bunch of yucca fiber prepared for making basket work.
- 719 Yucca fiber ring.
- 720 Yucca basket with string handles.
- 721 Close woven yucca basket; very fine specimen.
- 722-724 Specimens of wood showing cutting by stone ax.
- 725-729 Specimens of deer horn, found in the ruins.
- 730-736 Mortars and pestles.
- 737-738 Large hollow "metates" or mills for grinding food.
- 739-748 Grinding stones used on the "metates."
- 749-752 Flat "metates."
- 753-763 Grinding stones used on flat "metates."
- 764-773 Stones, mostly slate, of peculiar form, used in shaping pottery.
- 774-785 Stone celts; petrified wood.
- 786-793 Slate stone celts (one very perfectly formed).
- 794-799 Specimens of sandstone from Cliff-dwellers' region.
- 800-815 Specimens of mortar used in cliff dwellings.
- 816-826 Specimens of basaltic stones, profusely scattered over the ground about the Cliff-dwellers' region.
- 827-828 Small boulders with strata.
- 829 Natural sandstone, formation similar to a human foot.
- 830 Unique specimen of carved stone found inbedded in wall, 18 feet from the foundation, used to hold rope ladder.
- 831 Stone plate.

- 832 Stone jar with yucca handle, filled with corn; just as found in cliff ruins.
- 833 Beans, corn, pumpkin and squash seeds.
- 834 Beans, corn, and squash seed found wrapped in corn husk.
- 835 Small ladle holding seeds.
- 836 Small pitcher found filled with squash seeds—together with a piece of cotton wicking.
- 837 Small dish with turkey egg-shells.
- 838 Vessel found filled with hickory nuts and bone beads.
- 839 Corn husk containing salt.
- 840 Part of yucca sandal with corn-cobs tied to the same.
- 841 Corn-cobs.
- 842 Corn on cob.
- 843 Corn husks.
- 844 Corn leaves.
- 845 Corn tassels.
- 846 Small buckskin bag with corn, beans, and squash seeds.
- 847 Pumpkin and squash stems.
- 848 Gourd shells.
- 849 Gourd stems.
- 850 Small gourd.
- 851-852 Pillows woven of grasses.
- 853 Bags of yucca fiber containing cedar bark used as tinder, found buried with the body of best mummy here exhibited.
- 854 Pair of crocheted socks—filled with yucca fiber.
- 855 Parts of yucca fiber rings, leggins made of cotton cloth, interwoven with human hair.
- 856 Bundle of grasses used for combs and brushes.
- 857 Bunches of turkey feathers.
- 858 Fire sticks, cedar bark, and grass tinder.
- 859-861 Parts of a loom.
- 862 Loop for holding timber—found fastened in wall.
- 863 Staple for door.
- 864-866 Pointed wooden needles used in weaving and crochet work.
- 867 Collection of representative specimens of weaving.
- 868 Collection of lap boards used in house work and weaving.
- 869 Lap boards used in twisting of strings.
- 870 Seven wooden implements used in beating yucca.
- 871 Seven wooden implements used in tilling the ground.
- 872 Three "pudding" sticks.
- 873 Ten farming implements.
- 874 Four fire sticks.
- 875 Five pieces of cedar flooring.

- 876 Cedar joists.
- 877 Twenty-five pieces of wood found in cliff ruins.
- 878 Part of a loom.
- 879 Piece of wood exhibiting marks made by hewing with stone ax.
- 880 Nine large mats, made of willow bows, held together by yucca fiber.
- 881 Ninety pairs of sandals, made of yucca fiber.
- 882 Fifteen yucca rings, for setting round bottom earthenware upon the stone floor.
- 883 Thirteen bundles of twisted yucca string.
- 884 Bundle of sinew bow strings.
- 885 Three baby boards.
- 886 Sixteen head straps and harness.
- 887 Basket—known as pannier—complete with frame.
- 888 Parts of two panniers.
- 889 Five head straps for carrying burden.
- 890 Part of pannier frame.
- 891-893 Specimens of rush matting.
- 894 895 Reed mattings.
- 896-902 Grass mats.
- 903 Willow ring.
- 904 Baby bed covered with corn tassel.
- 905 Pair of buckskin moccasins.
- 906 Miscellaneous collection of deer, elk, buffalo, rat, mountain sheep, mountain goatskins.
- 907 Bags made of whole skins of small animals.
- 908-910 Fine specimens of feather cloth made of yucca warp and feather filling.
- 911-912 Bunch of yucca leaf.
- 912-914 Yucca fiber, prepared by Cliff-dwellers, ready for weaving.
- 815 Stone door.
- 916 Specimens of cotton cloth.
- 917 Specimens of yucca cloth.
- 918 Skull of girl about 10 years old, showing fine brown hair.
- 919-948 Skulls of Cliff-dwellers.
- 949-951 Skulls showing fractures by stone ax.
- 952 Skull showing fine brown whiskers.
- 953 Collection of various Cliff-dwellers, bones.
- 954 Mummy of small child, head missing.
- 955 Mummy of child 6 years old with skin on the face.
- 956 Mummy of large man, measuring six feet.
- 957 Teeth of Cliff-dwellers.
- 958 Mummy of small child.
- 959 Mummy of small child.

- 960 Mummy of small child with feather cloth wrapping.
- 961 Fine mummy of small child with head crushed.
- 962 Mummy of boy about 12 years old, killed by a falling wall under which he was found partially buried.
- 963 "She" --The best preserved mummy. Found in ruins known as The "She" House.
- 964 Fine mummy of man, 5 feet 10 inches long, and goatskin garment in which he was wrapped.
- 965 Mummy of man 5 feet 8 inches long, and feather cloth wrappings.
- 966 Mummy of man 5 feet 9 inches long, skull crushed with stone ax.
- 967 Mummy of small child; very perfect. Smallest mummy found; without head; wrapped in cloth.
- 968 Mummy of child with wrappings of feather cloth and matting.
- 969 Skeleton of man.
- 970 Mummy in burial wrappings.
- 971 Partially unwrapped mummy of a child.
- 972 Skeleton of man over six feet tall
- 973 Miscellaneous collection of Cliff-dwellers' remains.
- 974-998 Bunches of hair.
- 999 Very large coil-ware jar, unbaked, used for holding water.
- 1000-1015 Very large coil-ware jars, used for cooking.
- 1016 Small coil-ware jars, used for cooking.
- 1017-1021 Large jars with two handles; delicately ornamented; used for holding water.
- 1022 Oval top cumulus jar, decorated with triangular and scroll designs; stone cover; used for holding grain.
- 1023 Flat top cumulus jar; painted body, rod; leaf design in black.
- 1024 Flat top jar with cover.
- 1025 Small cumulus jar and cover with eight holes near the top, made of dark clay.
- 1026 Plain cumulus jar with cover.
- 1027-1028 Sunken rim jars with covers, curiously decorated in black.
- 1029 Sunken top jar with cover.
- 1030 Sunken rim jar, decoration much defaced, except upon cover, which bears the painting of two birds.
- 1031 Small sunken rim jar and cover, geometrical design.
- 1032 Small sunken rim vessel, leaf design.
- 1033 Very fine bowl, with holes at top showing manner of native mending curiously triangular pattern.
- 1034 Large bowl.
- 1035 Bowl, odd design.
- 1036 Coil-ware bowl.
- 1037 Bowl, diamond and dot pattern inside, coil top outside.

- 1038 Bowl, brown body, geometrical pattern inside and out; showing native mending.
- 1039 Small bowl, corrugated pattern outside; inside, geometrical border with design of a man in centre of bowl; very rare.
- 1040 Small bowl, coil-ware.
- 1041 Odd shape bowl, painted.
- 1042 Bowl, decorated with line and leaf design, plain outside.
- 1043-1045 Bowls, leaf pattern.
- 1046 Bowl, white and black, triangular design.
- 1047 Bowl, diamond and line design.
- 1048 Bowl, pyramidal pattern.
- 1049-1054 Set of six bowls, decorated with a modified Greek border, of excellent workmanship; one showing native mending.
- 1055 Bowl, decorated border of letter N pattern.
- 1056 Large bowl, scroll border inside.
- 1057-1062 Fine bowls elaborately decorated with modification of Greek border.
- 1063 Bowl, brown body, snake and dot pattern, very old.
- 1064 Bowl, painted ring pattern.
- 1065 Bowl, mosaic and ring pattern.
- 1066 Bowl, coil-ware at top, painted diamond pattern.
- 1067 Large drab colored bowl, triangular and dot pattern.
- 1068 Bowl, scroll design inside.
- 1069-1070 Plain, unpainted bowls.
- 1071 Large bowl, snake and pyramid pattern.
- 1072 Bowl, ring and pyramid design.
- 1073 Large bowl, painted red, ring and pyramid design in black.
- 1074 Large bowl, decorated inside with modified Greek border—and bearing outside curious and elaborate painting of two men shooting deer with arrows; and four turkeys.—Part of bowl missing.
- 1075 Bowl, pyramid pattern; bowl, ring pattern inside and out.
- 1076 Bowl, ring pattern, brown outside.
- 1077 Bowl, ring and dot design.
- 1078 Bowl, very old, design much defaced.
- 1079-1080 Bowls, plain.
- 1081 Bowl, line design.
- 1082 Bowl, triangular design.
- 1083 Bowl, pyramid and scroll design.
- 1084 Small bowl, dot design.
- 1085 Small bowl, line design.
- 1086 Bowl, decorated inside, plain outside.
- 1087 Small bowl, square pattern design.
- 1088 Small bowl, black border with white leaf centre inside.

- 1089 Toy bowls.
- 1090 Very small bowl, line and dot pattern.
- 1091 Bowl, modified scroll design.
- 1092 Large pitcher, long neck; check and line design.
- 1093 Cumulus bottom, straight neck pitcher, no handle; design in brown line and squared pattern.
- 1094 Large plain pitcher.
- 1095 Low pitcher, leaf pattern on top.
- 1096 Cumulus bottom, plain pitcher, coil-ware neck.
- 1097 Odd-shaped pitcher, decorated.
- 1098 Large mug with handle, ring pattern.
- 1099 Pitcher, leaf-chaplet design.
- 1100 Low vase, with handle; leaf and dot design.
- 1101 Plain wide mouth pitcher.
- 1102 Cumulus bottom pitcher, with handle, eight inches tall, leaf and snake pattern.
- 1103 Pitcher, base painted with dwarf sunflower design, and neck with leaves and lines.
- 1104 Pitcher; cumulus base, straight neck, wavy and straight line design.
- 1105 Tall pitcher; painted outside, with odd and curious modelled lizard upon the handle.
- 1106 Pitcher; straight sides, flare top, line design.
- 1107 Pitcher, plain, straight neck.
- 1108 Pitcher, plain, handle missing.
- 1109 Top of large pitcher.
- 1110 Bottom of pitcher.
- 1111 Pitcher with handle, check pattern.
- 1112-1113 Small pitchers, simple design.
- 1114 Pitcher, straight sides, line and leaf design.
- 1115 Small pitcher, reeded handle, unique modelled ornaments on the sides, snake and leaf pattern.
- 1116-1117 Cumulus bottom pitchers, decorated sides.
- 1118 Pitcher, rough and plain.
- 1119 Bottom of small pitcher.
- 1120 Toy pitcher, reeded handle.
- 1121-1126 Six cups with handles, modified Greek border in black on sides.
- 1127 Cup, sides decorated with line and mosaic pattern, curious handle, with design of four birds and two sheep.
- 1128 Cup, sides decorated with line and dot pattern, curious design of piñon tree on handle.
- 1129 Cup, modified Greek border on sides, oddly decorated handle with design worked out in proportion, monograph at bottom.
- 1130-1132 Cup, with decorated sides in strong color, handle with hole perforated in shape of Cliff-dwellers' T-shape door.

- 1133 Cup, delicately decorated outside, with design of a chameleon on the bottom.
- 1134-1136 Cups, modified Greek border design.
- 1137 Cup, showing wear by usage; peculiar shape of obliteration of design, demonstrating use of cup by a right-handed person.
- 1138 Cup decorated.
- 1139 Mug plain.
- 1140-1142 Small cups, decorated in line and diamond pattern.
- 1143 Cup, line pattern.
- 1144 Cup, line and square pattern, round shape, handle missing.
- 1145-1146 Cup, wavy line decoration.
- 1147-1148 Cup, line tracery upon sides.
- 1149 Bowl, plain on side, decoration inside.
- 1150 Vase, exhibiting curious and rare inlaid decorations of shell, of square form — imbedded in black color.
- 1151 Small bowl, plain outside, simple decoration inside.
- 1152 Toy bowl, plain.
- 1153 Bowl, ring pattern inside.
- 1154 Bowl, ring pattern inside and out.
- 1155 Bowl, coil-ware, used for water.
- 1156 Bowl, parallelogram and line dot pattern.
- 1157 Part of cup, decorated in very dark color.
- 1158 Large ladle; inside decorated with line design.
- 1159 Ladle curiously decorated with line and dot pattern in light umber color.
- 1160 Ladle, inside decorated with line design.
- 1161 Ladle, inside decorated with wreath of leaves in black.
- 1162-1198 Ladles, variously decorated inside.
- 1199 Miscellaneous pieces of ladles.
- 1200 Piece of clay used by the native potter; found in one of the cliff dwellings.
- 1201-1226 Variously decorated covers with and without handles.
- 1227 Lamp, gourd shape, found in cliff palace, containing wick.
- 1228 Lamp, gourd shape, top decorated with black leaf design; holes around top to hang lamp by.
- 1229 Lamp, line design on sides.
- 1230 Lamp, line and dot design.
- 1231 Small lamp, plain.
- 1232 Lamp, gourd shape, straight neck.
- 1233 Double lamp, elaborately decorated.
- 1234 Large lamp.
- 1235 Part of a lamp.
- 1236 Lamp, curiously made in the form of a sheep.
- 1237 Triangular-shaped lamp with T-shape opening.



THE SQUARE WATCH TOWER IN RUIN CANON, UTAH.

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